GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

CABINET CRISIS IN SPAIN. RESIGNATION OF ZABALA'S MINISTRY-SENOR SA-GASTA ASKED TO FORM A NEW CABINET-NAMES OF THOSE WHO WILL PROBABLY BE SELECTED. MADRID, Friday, Sept. 4, 1874. Marshal Zabala's Cabinet bas resigned. Señor

Sagasta will form a new Ministry. It will probably be constituted as follows: Sagasta, President of the Council and Minister of the

Ulloa, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Colmenares, Minister of Justice. Serrano Bedoya, Minister of War. Camacho, Minister of Finance. Redriguez Arias, Minister of Marine

Navarro Rodrigo, Minister of Commerce. mere Ortiz, Minister of the Colonies. The Carlists have abandoned the siege of Puigcerda. The failure of the insurgents to capture the

place causes great rejoicing. The damage done by the bombardment of Puigcerda was insignificant. The Carlists are intrenching themselves around

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 4, 1874.

The credentials of the newly appointed Spanish Embassador make no mention of the Republic.

THE BEORGANIZED SPANISH MINISTRY. When on the overthrow of the Castelar Government last January, Marshal Serrano came into power, he formed a new Cabinet consisting almost ely of the old politicians of the revolution of 1869 and the short-lived reign of King Amadeus. Schor Sagasta took charge once more of the Department of Foreign Affairs, while Admiral Topete became Minister continued in office until May 14, when were made with the view of the Government on a firmer basis. was transferred to the Department of the Interior; Gen. Zabala became President of the cil as well as Minister of War, and new men were appointed to the other departments. This Cabinet has remained in power ever since despite persistent rumors ntly relieved Gen. Zabala of the post of President of the Council, and that officer entered the field against the Carlists, and rendered good service during the recent campaigns. The unsuccess, however, death of Gen. Concha has doubtless hastened the pres-

ent crisis which has been some time impending. ministers named above were members of the Ministry War to Serrano Bedoya. If no other appointments are hen of mon. The Ministry continues as re-actionary and conservative in spirit as before. Sagasta s one of the ablest and most unpopular men in Spain, don to connections and no regard for moral obstacles. y speaks in the Cortes without raising a tempest, and yet he is so valuable a politician that it is without him. As Minister of the Interior in the time of the Regency he acted with unserupu who retains the post which most affects the United states in their relations with Spain, merely carries out lar was removed from Cuba, and the aged Coneha was sent back, like a ghost of the old race of tyrants and thorough-going Serrano men, by whom no great measure of reform or change of policy is likely to be initiated

SITTING OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE-MEAS-URES OF THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE PRESS -THE RECOGNITION OF SERBANO'S GOVERNMENT

Panis, Friday, Sept. 4, 1874. A meeting of the Permanent Committee of the National Assembly was held yesterday. M. Buffet, President of the Assembly, presided.

M. Demahy, a Deputy of the Left, complained of ment of newspapers in the municipalities. He also called particular attention to a speech of a Capt. Mun at a meeting in La Vendée, in which he advised his hearers to follow the example of the inbabitants of that department at the time of the first revolution, and draw their swords against their

M. Chabaud-Latour, Minister of the Interior, replied that the Government would make inquiries into this matter.

M. Titard, another Deputy of the Left, complained of the unequal treatment of the newspapers by the Government. Some, he charged, were favored, and others were oppressed. He also made complaint against the restrictions placed upon the introduction and circulation of foreign journals. and of the suspension of a newspaper in Bordeaux because it stated that Marshal MacMahon was coldly received during his recent journeys. M. Tirard declared that, notwithstanding these proeachurs by the Government the Poris Figure was allowed to incite citizens to hatred of each other. He demanded the cessation of these rigorous

M. Chaband-Latour justified the action of the Government in suspending the journal in Bordeaux. and in prohibiting the publication of eight other Bonapartist papers, because of the reproduction in their columns of attacks which were of a serious nature. He stated, however, that he regretted the necessity for such proceedings.

M. Picard asked the Government to enforce the decision of the Assembly abolishing the Empire. He said that M. Berger, Bonapartist candidate for the Assembly in the Department of Maine et Loire, had issued a circular to the electors ignoring this

M. Chabaud-Latour said he disapproved of this

circular, but was unwilling to interfere because it would be an invasion of electoral liberty. Several members of the Extreme Right uttered their protests against the recognition of Marshal

Serrano's Government in Spain because it was opposed to the interests of France. M. Chabaud-Latour replied that France had acted in harmony with the other Powers. He added that large bodies of troops had been dispatched to the

frontier to preserve strict neutrality.

NEWS OF THE AUSTRIAN POLAR EXPEDI-TION.

SEVEN MONTHS' JOURNEY IN SLEDGES AFTER THE ABANDONMENT OF THE SHIP-ARRIVAL AT WAR-

The members of the Austrian Polar expedition, for whose fate great fears were felt, have been heard from. They were shipwrecked and took to sledges, in which they have succeeded, after a long journey, in reaching the Norwegian island of

LATER.-Further details of the Austrian Polar Expedition have been received. After abandoning their ship, the party traveled for seven months in sledges, and two Winters were passed on the ice. The highest point reached was in latitude 80°. A large tract of land was discovered to the northward of Nova Zembla. The expedition arrived at Wardoe on a Russian boat. Only one death occurred during the entire voyage.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS. ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES CORES OF OBSER-VATION AT CAPE TOWN. LONDON, Friday, Sept. 4, 1874. The expedition from the United States to BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.

HIS DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND-REPORT OF A COM-MISSION IMPLICATING THE JAILOR AND COL.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 4, 1874. Le Bien Public says M. Bazaine has gone to

vestigate the circumstances of the escape of M. Bazaine is made public. It implicates the Jailors, and states that they were instigated by Col. Villette, Bazaine's aid-decamp, to facilitate the prisoner's flight, but acquits the garrison of the fort of complicity in the affair.

RELATIONS OF JAPAN TO FOREIGN POWERS. DETERMINATION OF JAPAN NOT TO BE DRIVEN INTO

SHARE OF THE UNITED STATES DEMANDED. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4 .- The steamship Great Republic arrived here to-day. She brings Yokohama

The Japanese adhere to their determination not to be driven into war with China except in the last extremity. The whole tendency of their present negotiations is pacific, but 1so many influences are operating against them selves. To this end large bodies of troops have been as sembled in certain southern ports ready for instant deof these are the Pacific Mail Company's ship New-York, purchased for \$250,000, and the ships Acantha and Madras for \$118,000 and \$90,000, respectively. In regard to the New-York it is possible that the claims for commissions, yet unsettled and about to be adjudicated, will swell the amount paid to the Japanese to \$280,000.

to continue the peaceful negotiation begun in Formosa, was arrested by United States officers on landing at rily or permanently detained. Astonishment at the news of his seizure is chiefly caused by the fact that the pacific character of his mission was known to everybody. It is looked upon as another proof of the deter mination of foreign representatives to obstruct the efforts of Japan to arrive at a fair understanding. No or interfered with in any way. The Japanese Government fortunately foreseeing the possibility of obstacles in Gen. Legendre's case, dispatched other commissioners immediately after his departure, who could not be him dered in the fulfillment of their duties. The first of these is Okubo, Minister of the Interior, and a member of the highest Board of the Government. His assistant is Yoshshara, an officer of the Treasury Department and the head of the Yokohama Custom-house. They are to proceed directly to Peking. Accompanying them is a French gentleman in the legal service of the Japanese So eager are the foreign Envoys to deprive Japan of all kinds of foreign counsel in this emergency, that the French Minister undertook to detain this gentleman. Having the law and a complete knowledge of the law on his side, he was able to convince M. Berthemy of the danger of the course he was pursuing. The Japanese are still hopeful of tranquillization as the result of this last mission. The Mikado takes the keenest interest in the deliberations of the Government on the Formosa question. On the 4th inst, he personally visited the office of the Diajokwan, or the first board of the Goverument, and presided over the debates-an act almost

without precedent in modern times.

Gen. Myers and Col. Lyford of the United States Army, specially commissioned by President Grant to bring presents of new and improved arms to the sovereign of Japan, are now at Yedo. On the 10th of August they were, with Minister Bingham, received by the able that these instruments of attack, among which were Gatling guns, would be used immediately. It does not appear, however, that Mr. Bingham has issued any order forbidding their delivery to the Japanese author-

The affair of the Simonoseki indemnity has taken turn that could never have been anticipated by Americans. Mr. Bingham has received instructions from Washington to demand full payment, and the amount has been deposited to his credit. The grounds upon which the order from the State Department was based, are not that the claim is just, or that the United States Government desires the money, but solely that, as other Governments concerned have received their share, ours must also be paid according to the bond. The Japanese are greatly chagrined, not wholly on account of the unhad been given to understand for the last two years that the balance of the payment would never be exacted. In this conviction they felt themselves in a better position to resist the aggressions of other nations. They now consider themselves free to believe that the assurances of forbearance and unwillingness to press an extortionate demand, were nothing but empty declamations. It is understood that Mr. Bingham deeply regrets the decision of the State Department, which, nevertheless, he is bound to enforce. He has not, up to this moment, taken possession of the amount, hoping that another mail may bring some modification of his

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION. RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR THE SPANISH FORCES.

MADRID, Friday, Sept. 4, 1874. Two thousand men will be sent to Cuba in few days to reënforce the Spanish troops on that

FOREIGN NOTES.

At a meeting of the cotton spinners of Manchester yesterday, it was decided that a circular should be sent to the Lancashire Mills, advising that work should be limited to four days a week.

The Toronto Globe has received the following telegram by cable from London: "The following gentlemen will be members of the new Board of Direcgentionen with be members of the new Board of Direc-tors of the Great Western Raliroad of Canada: Hugh Childers (a member of Mr. Gladstone's Government and formerly a resident of Australia), Col. Gray, Messrs, Bald, Beckwith, Maclure, McMaster, Stitt, and Seymour Clarke. Messrs, Bald of Glasgow, Maclure of Manches-ter, and Stitt, were members of the Investigating Com-mitten."

Secretary Fish has received from Baron Von Schwarz-Senborn a note containing the following announcement: "I am instructed to bring to the knowledge of the Government of the United States the fact that according to an Imperial resolution of the 5th of July the decorations of the cross of military merit will henceforth no longer be returned to the Grand Imperial and Royal Chamberlain after the death person decorated, and in that case they will become the property of the family or heirs of the deceased. However, restitution of the decoration is held obligatory in all cases in which the person decorated shall have incurred the loss of his decoration in consequence of a judicial arrest. By the same ordinance is equally maintained the necessity to give notice to the proper authorities, namely, to the Legation or the Cousniates of Austro-Hungary, when-ever a military bearer of the cross in question dies.

EXTENSIVE RAISING OF STOCK CERTIFICATES. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—It has been ascerbrought to light through an investigation of the affairs of the Central Fire Insurance Company. They are as

Five of the Philadelphia and Reading, all originally for one share, but raised to 100, 200, and 300; five of the Pennsylvania Railroad, five of the Lenigh Valley, three of the Central of New-Jersey, and one of the United Companies of New-Jersey.

On one of the raised certificates the Union Banking Company had loaned \$10,000. The Reading shares transferred on the books of that Company by J. N. Elbert, who is said to have been a broker for the insurance company. The Central Insurance Company makes a statement this afternoon to the effect that its President had subscribed for a large amount of stock, and in order to pay his subscription, proposed to Eibert to raise the money necessary; that he gave Elbert his note, with insurance stock as collateral; that Elbert formed the President that he had credited him with \$128,000, and the President then paid the company for the stock by a check drawn on Eibert for that amount. The Finance Committee directed Eibert to invest the amount in railroad securities, which he did, said securities becoming assets of the Company. An investigation by the State Insurance Commissioner revealed the fact that the railroad certificates had been railsed. The Company asserts that the stock represented by said certificates has been secured, and that

observe the transit of Yenus arrived at Cape Town on

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE INTO THE CASE OF STATE AUDITOR M'ILRATH-DEFAL-CATIONS TO THE AMOUNT OF \$89,559 DISCOV-

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 4.-The Committee appointed by the last Legislature, consisting of two Republicans and one Democrat, to investigate the transactions of the late State Auditor, Chas. McIirath, on account of the school and swamp lands, which were in his charge as State Land Commissioner ex-officio, today made a unanimous report, showing a startling state of things. A portion of the Committee's report has been anticipated by certain outgivings, but the effect can scarcely fail to be more profound and astonishing than the result of the late investigation into the irregularities of the State Treasurer. The evidence taken by the Committee accompanies their report, which are very voluminous. The Committee claim to have discovered defalcations on the part of Melirath to the amount of \$89,552. The Committee say that the examination of the books, papers, and records of the Auditor's Office which were turned over to the present State Auditor, and the testimony of those now in that office, develop the tarting fact, which was subsequently admitted by Mclirath in his testimony before them, that no account whatever could be found, or was kept the transactions, amounting to of dollars, and especially of any money received in pay ment of timber cut upon school, university, railroad swamp, indemnity, and internal improvement lands permits or in many cases with permits. An equally unsatisfactory state of affairs was found to exist with reference to the proceeds of the sale of grass

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION

REPORT AND DEBATE ON THE SUBJECT OF AMALGA-MATION OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES-THE QUESTION OF REINSURANCE INVOLVED-ADDRESS

ON LAW RESERVES IN LIFE INSURANCE. DETROIT, Sept. 4 .- In the Insurance Comnissioners' Convention to-day, the President, O. W. Chapman, appointed the following additional members

of Committees: Assets and Investments, Russell and Morrow; Rates of Mortality, &c., Barnes and Stedman; Taxation, De-posits, and Fees, Ruodes & Russell; Legislation, Nye and Russell; Miscellaneous Questions, Barnes and Row. The Committee on the Amalgamation of Life Insur

ance Companies reported the following resolution: Resolved. That in order to prevent evils resulting from amaignations, it is the unanimous opinion of the members of this Convention that the laws of any State which permit any life insurance company to reissue any risk, authorized to be taken by any other company, should be so amended as to prohibit any such reinsurance after six months from the time such risk was first taken, except with the written consent of the policy-holder.

Mr. Rhodes of Massachusetts opposed the resolution and said that amaigamations frequently resulted to the benefit of the policy-holders. Mr. Harvey thought the resolution would amount to an absolute prohibition of reinsurance, and while it will prevent the evil of amalgamation, will also prohibit the good. There are comof the remains of a good many failures, and which have been made prosperous by amalgamation, but such rant the belief that rules can be made to govern all propositions looking to an amalgamation of two or more cerned. He proposed a plan, which he had sub-mitted in 1871, for the treatment of companies whose assets are not in excess of their liabilities exclusive of capital, providing for the winding up of such companies, and for reinsurance in solvent ing for proposals for companies to receive the policies, elect what company he will reinsure in. The actual so much paid up insurance as each policy-holder's share will buy in the direct proportion of the share to the chooses to pay for it, can have the advantage of continuing insurance. When no company will offer to take the risks of the insolvent concern, a receiver should be appointed, as in the plan proposed for reinsuring, and the receiver shall wind up the company.

On motion of Mr. Row of Michigan, the report was referred back to the Committee, the amendments to be reported on to-morrow morning, and to be made the special order of the morning session. Mr. Bryan, Actuary of company should be required to accumulate all surplus until a per cent reserve is reached before making any dividends to either stock or policy holders. The Con-vention adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

THE SECRET SERVICE OFFICE IN NEW-YORK TO WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 4, 1874.

Orders for closing the office of the Secret Service force n New-York City, and transferring all its records to the custody of the Treasury Department, will be prepared to-morrow. The evidence collected by Solicitor Wilson in regard to the working of this force, and that relating to the safe burglary, will not be made public till the forthcoming trials have so far advanced as not to be damaged by the publicity of all the facts discovered. afternoon, but they were not yet determined who

The President has advised the Secretary of the Treas ury from Long Branch to withhold for the present any contemplated change in the matter of making a new appointment in the place of Internal Revenue Super-visor Cobb of North Carolina.

It is authoritatively denied that the Agricultural

Department intends dispatching an agent to Europe for the purpose of purchasing seeds.

THE PORT OF BRAZOS, SANTIAGO, SUBMERGED Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 4.-Information has just reached here that the port of Brazos, Santiago ituated on an island of that name, 30 miles distant from this city, is entirely submerged. The houses, which are built of wood, are all floating off. The inhabitants, who built of wood, are an hosting oil. The innabitants, who number about 50 souls, have taken to open boats and their whereabouts are unknown. As the vast volume of water lying between Padre Island and the main land finds an outlet at Brazes, through the harbor of which, during a flood, it flows with irrestatible force, fears are entertained that they have been carried out over the bar to sea. The storm of wind and rain is causing great suffering.

BALLOON ASCENSION FROM CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, Sept. 4 .- The balloon Buffalo seconded from Public-square at 11:10 this morning The weather was bright, and an immense crowd o spectators witnessed the departure. Prof. King was ac mpanied by Luther L. Helden of Boston, and Dudley A. Cozado of Cleveland, and representatives of The

THREATENED LYNCHING OF THE GARDNER

MURDERERS. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 4 .- At the exam sing trial yesterday Clarke and Lewis were held for the nurder of August Gardner. They were sent from Henryville to the Charleston jail under a strong guard last night. It is reported that the counsel for the defendants will apply for a writ of habeas corpus. Should such an attempt be made it is, thought the Vigilance Committee will hang them. If they undertake to take them from jail it is most likely that a fearful fight will follow, as it is said the Sheriff is determined to protect the prisoners at all hazards.

WRECK OF A FRENCH BARK.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 4 .- The French bark, Cormorandel of Bordeaux, Capt. France, went ashore at Bagdad, Mexico, to-day, in a gale, and became a total wreek, breaking up in less than two hours. The captain, first mate, and three scamen were rescued. Eleven of the crew are supposed to have perished. The

the assets of the Company are more than four times THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT MAKING ACTIVE PREPARA-TIONS TO ASSIST IN PRESERVING ORDER-ORDERS WHOLE POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT TO BE USED IF NECESSARY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Sept. 4 .- The War Departoperate with the Attorney-General in carrying out the ons of the President's letter in regard to affairs in the South. The Attorney-General last night designated several districts in which he thought military shals in arrests to be made. The military stations in Louisiana were all determined as follows: New-Orleans, Shreveport, Alexandria, Monroe, Harrisonburg, St. Martinsville, and Baton Rouge. From these points access to all the disturbed sections is easy. The troops throughout the South will be ordered to prepare for a movement in any direction upon the receipt of an order, and the same directions der. Cabinet officers do not hesitate to declare that the President will now vigorously use all the means in his who have had interviews with him in regard to the situation, represent him as expressing in private still more emphatic views than those contained in his letter, and as giving the most decided assurances that the

NEEDED-THE PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

Washington, Sept. 4.-Attorney-General Williams, before leaving the city last evening, addressed letter to the Secretary of War designating the localities in which troops are most needed to suppress outrages. This letter, with the circular issued yesterday, partment of the South, this morning, with instructions so to distribute his forces as to protect the localities esignated. No formal orders will be issued from the War Department as to the distribution of troops, but the mander, who will dispose of the forces so that they can be used by the U. S. Marshais in case of necessity. The

Federal troops in the South are now distributed as follows:

Three companies of the 2d Infantry in Alabama, six in Georgia, and one in Tennessee; the entire 3d Infantry at Holly Springs, Miss.; three companies of the 16th Infantry in Kentucky, two in Arkansas, one in Missispipl, one in Louisiana, and one in Tennessee; eight companies of the 1st Arthiery in Florida, one in Georgia; eight companies of the 1st Arthiery in Florida, one in Georgia; two in South Carolina, and one in Virginia; six companies of the 2d Arthiery in North Carolina, one in South Carolina, one in Virginia, and four in Maryland, making the whole number of troops in the several Southern States between 2,500 and 3,000. The 3d Infantry was ordered to Louisiania several months are, out on account of the warm weather and liability to fever, it was decided that the regiment should remain at Holly Springs, Miss., until Fall. It will now be hurried to Louisiania.

STATEMENT OF A LEADING CITIZEN OF COUSHATTA-A BARBAROUS PLOT DISCOVERED - THE FACTS ELICITED BY THE CITIZENS' INVESTIGATING

SHREVEPORT, Sept. 4 .- The Times publishes statement of Mr. Abney, a leading merchant of Coushatta, to the following effect :

shatta, to the following effect:

Editor Shreveport Times.

We are glad to be able to report all quiet in Red River Parish. We are investigating the charges of inciting to not, &c., against some twent; her negroes, now under arrest, before a citizens' committee of the best men that we have. The investigation is bringing to light the most damnable plot that ever was concerted by any set of men. On the night of the 27th of August, the young people of our town and vicinity had assembled to christen the new brick store of Measrs, Abney & Love by a dance. It is in evidence before the Citizens' Committee that a number of negroes had been brought to town, armed, for the purpose of an indiscriminate murder of the men, women, and children assembled there; that Frank Edgerton, Sheriff: Homer Twittenell and R. A. DeWees, and Hearty Smith, a potoriously bad negro, were to lead them in the assamit upon these defenceloss citizens. The negroes were brought from the adjacent farms and packed in a corn-fleid near by and under the residence of S. J. Twitchell. R. A. Dewees rode several times to the dancing party and back to the residence of H. J. Twitchell, where the armed negroes were concealed, and was heard to say to the negroes, "The party is too strong for us." Learning that a large number of negroes was assembled about the town, the dancing party broke up.

About 10 o'clock the young men formed themselvs

About 19 o'clock the young men formed themselves young Dickson and James B. Dickson riding in the vicinity of Twitchell's honse saw and talked with H. J. Twitchell saw near him several armed negroes. Reling, to report what they had seen, they fired upon twice, and J. B. Dickson dangerously wounded. Couriers arrived at that time from Capt. W. A. Hersey at Browns at that time from Capt. W. A. Hersey at Browns and pules below, stating that the negroes we dangerously woonded. Couriers arrived just at that time from Capt. W. A. Hersey at Brownsville. some 12 miles below, stating that the negroes were assembing in force and with arms, and hore a very threatening attitude. A squad of some 20 young men was immediately dispatched for Brownsville and the clubs in the county were called upon to come to the rescue of the people. Their prompt response proved our salvation. In a very few hours a thousand men were here. Being enraged at the damnable attempt to assassinate a whole community, their demand amounted to clamor for the prisoners. Seeing that they had no safety here, and that all that could be done by the best and most responsible citizens of the place could not protect them many hours, the prisoners submitted a proposition to leave the State and never again return. This proposition seems to appease, to some extent, the wrath of the people, and it was accepted by the citizens. They (the prisoners) chose from the people at large, their own guard, with a brave man at their head, and selected the route up the river for Shrevport, where they were totake cars for the North. About 30 miles above here the party were overtaken, the prisoners rescued from the guard and shot.

Since Mr. Abney's statement was received a report

Since Mr. Abney's statement was received a report reaches this city that two negroes charged with shooting Mr. Dickson have been murdered by the mob at Coushatta. These negroes were among those mob at Coushatta. These negroes were among those examined by the Investigating Committee, who remanded two negroes to jail, and recommended that they be tried by the District Court, but the mob removed them from the jail and killed them. The affitavits referred to by Mr. Abney have been received here, but they contain nothing in addition to the matters stated by him.

LETTER FROM SENATOR BROWNLOW IN

REPLY TO THE HON. TRUMAN SMITH. THE PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL CERTAIN TO BE THE DESTRUCTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE SOUTH-THE MEASURE FATAL TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM-DETERMINED OP-POSITION OF THE WHITES-THE BILL NOT NECES-SARY TO THE PROTECTION OF THE NEGRO-PATRIOTIC CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED.

SIR: It seems to me a fitting time to reply to the open letter which you did me the honor to write me, published in THE TRIBUNE of the 11th of last month, on the subject of the Civil Rights bill. And I desire to reply to your letter through the same widely circulated journal which you make the medium of communication

It is just two weeks since one of the most exciting and nemorable elections was held in this State of which there is any record since the days of Andrew Jackson. Though it was the least important of all our electionsbeing a contest for county offices-a larger vote was polled than there was in the last election for President, sembers of Congress, Governor of the State, and members of the State Legislature. As might be anticipated, so exciting a contest in a Southern State upon such an issue has been attended with riots and bloodshed, and the killing and wounding of many men. The result of the election is the overwhelming defeat of the Re publican party, a defeat from which the party cannot recover within the next five years, and from which it will not probably recover during the lifetime of the present generation. As a sample of the revolution which has taken place. I will mention that in the county n which I reside, where we had 1,000 Republican majority, the Democracy have elected their ticket by 700 najority. In Shelby County, where the Republican ticket was triumphant at an election a year ago by about 1,000 majority, the Democratic ticket was recently elected by about 5,000 majority. Thousands of ex-Union soldiers, who never before or since the war voted other than a Republican ticket, went to the polis vehemently cursing the Republican majority in Congress, and deposited their ballots for original Secessionists against their comrades in the Union army, swearing as they did so, that they would never again vote with a party which supported the co-education of the races.

In some leading journals of the North I have seen re-

joicings over the result of the election in Tennessee as a condemnation of President Grant and his Administra-tion. Nothing can be further from the truth. President Grant is more popular in Tennessee to-day than he has ever been. The sole issue in our election was the Civil Rights bill. And the letter you wrote me, in view of the election since held, is prophetic. You say, writing on June 25, the tendency of this measure "will be to unite th

election since held, is prophetic. You say, writing on June 25, the tendency of this measure "will be to unite the great body, perhaps I should say all, of the white race of that section in political action against the colored race, and in such a contest the former are certain to obtain the ascendency unless South Carolina be an exception." Mississippi may be added to South Carolina as sustaining the Republican party is Congress shall pass this bill; but in no other Southern State, with this bill adopted, will the Republican party have any chance of success. With this boad of mixed schools to carry, the only result of an election in Tennessee will be to take the census of the white and black voters, and as there are only 40,000 colored to 240,000 white voters, it does not require much genius for mathematics to show that the Republican party is doomed in this State and the South.

It is no longer a question as to whether we will have mixed schools in the Southern States where the whites have the majority. The elections already held show that to be as impossible as it is for the distinguished editor of Harper's Weekly who assails your and no position, to be made Pope of Rome unless the National Government shall do it by force of arms. The North has the power to do this by passing Mr. Hear's bill for a system of compulsory education; but to do so it will be macessary to station Federal troops in every count of the border States. I have been written to by a large number of persons in different Northern States who desire to settle in Tennessee, to know the effect of the passage of the Civil Rights bill on our school system. These writers tell me they will not settle in a State where there is no system of free public instruction. I tell my correspondents that the white people of Tennessee are very anxious for immigration. They feel that their State is languishing for the want of it; that it can never be truly prospecus, and have its wastressources developed without it; that as an earnest of their desire for immigrati

attach to our school law are the result of prejudice. If this be true, it has the ment of bearing equally in its restrictions upon all classes and hoth races.

It is the part of wise statesmanship to respect the prejudices of the people to a certain extent, and it is entirely evident that this prejudice must be respected in Tennessee or the free schools destroyed and the people of both races, who are too poor to send their children to private schools, left without the means of education. The school law in this state does not in any way affect the equality of the races in the enjoyment of the public schools; it only affects them in their social aspects, by providing that they shall be educated in separate schools. The law is in accordance with all the requirements of Republican principles, embodied in the doctrine that all men shall participate equally in the government of the country, and receive, impartially, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude, the benefits conferred by that Government.

The demands of the impracticables who clamer for mixed schools have no such grounds for their support, either in principle or policy, as the claim of the colored race to equal suffrage and the other civil and political rights which have been conferred upon them. There is no similarity in principle between the supposed discriminations of the school laws of Tennessee and other Southern States, and those real discriminations in the matter of testifying in the courts, voting and holding office, which the law has already removed, and which existed to the prejudice of the colored people exclusively. The separate school provision is a restriction upon both races; the denial of the right to testify in the courts, vote, and hold office was a discrimination against the colored race in the political interests of the white race. In the opinion of the white Republicans of Tennessee our school law transgresses no republican principle and makes no discrimination against any race or people.

If there are States

If there are States in the Union where the colored people do not enloy equally the benefits of a school system supported by puolic taxation, let Congress rectify the wrong. But if the colored people want to secure a substantal benefit in the matter of education, they should abandon the idea of mixed schools where there is no race discrimination, and insist upon a provision guaranteeing to them equal benefits in every State. This position can be sustained by every argument that could be urged in behalf of their right to testify in the courts, to vote and held office, and is sustained by the cardinal doctrines of republicanism. As a basis for the settlement of this question the representative Republicans of the white race from the South made this proposition during the disasters which have come upon the party from a different policy. This very equitable proposition did not receive even respectful consideration. It was sconfully rejected by the bootblacks, barbers, pastry-cooks, bartenders, and this very considerations.

proposition did not receive even respectful consideration. It was scornfully rejected by the bootbiacks, barbers, pastry-cooks, bartenders, and thieves in Congress from the Cotton States.

Tennessee gave only 8,000 majority against Grant when there was no canvass of the State or him, or any effort in his behalf. It one-tent the effort made to secure Indiana or Ohio had been made for Grant in Tennessee, there is no doubt he would have carried the State by a good majority. Yet the Democracy have just carried the State by 50,000 or 60,000 majority. But even this large majority does not express the bitter hostliny with which the Civil Rights bill is recarded by the entire white population of the State. It is no exaggeration to say that the very name "Republican" is become odious with thousands of the adherents of that party because of this attempt to compel the co-education of the races. To a proper appreciation of the full significance of the election in Tennessee, it is necessary to state that, with few exceptions, the candidates of the Republican party declared against the Civil Rights bill, and at the same time received the mass of the colored votes. Yet there were many thousands of white Republicans who voted the Democratic ticket as against cannidates of their own party who agreed with them on this question, because a Republican Senate bad passed the bill. Had the Republican candidates in our late election declared for the Civil Rights bill, the Democratic majority would not have been less than 200,000. The masses of the North and even some leaders in Congress are so ignorant of the condition of affairs in the Southern States as to suppose that there are no loyal and Republican people in those States except the necroes and a few white political leaders. This is true of South Carolina, Mississippi, and Florida, with a few exceptions, but is wholly untrue of the other Southern States. Tennessee formished 35,000 white men to the Union army, and has 75,000 white Republican adherents without the Civil Rights bill.

Republican party to repect makes about an about have that vote.

The crime of ultra party measures passed into laws by Congress has been committed before. Made blind by a too long possession of a majority in Congress and in its great for power, the Democratic party passed the Fugitive Slave law, outraging the moral convictions of the Northern people. Now certain Republican leaders, ignorant or laddlerent as to consequences, propose as a party measure that which the whole white people of the South regard with abborrence as an effort to degrade them, while there is no necessity or occasion for it in the protection of the blacks in their civil and political rights. You truly say that they, the white Republicans of the South, "are better judges of what is practicable and needed by their section than any member coming from the other section."

seeded by their section, the other section, it is determined the other section."

I cannot refrain expressing my thanks for the gen I cannot refrain expressing my thanks for the gen genus sentiments contained in your letter, and to Time section with the contained of the genus section. In eather section."

I cannot refrain expressing my thanks for the generous sentiments contained in your letter, and to Phe Tribuxs for giving them publication. Your letter has been republished all over the South, and its publication has done good. Such expressions from the representative Republicans of your section will do muon to allay the bitter sectional feelings and prejudices engendered by the agitation of this question. The white people of the South of all parties do not feel that the full protection of the African race in their evil and political rights require legislation for compulsory social intercourse. They do not believe that those who urge it do so from an intelligent regard for the welfare of the colored people. But the Republicans regard it as the result of ignorance of the needs of their section, or heartless selfishness and demagogism in political leaders. And the other party look upon it as a deliberate attempt to degrade and blast their section from premeditated malice. Let the motive be what it may, the result is the same. The effect is the destruction of the Republicas party in the South, and the certain injury of the colored people. It is time the responsible, representative, loyal men of the South were consulted with reference to measures operating upon their section.

heir section.
This Civil Rights bill is as emphatically sectional as This Civil Rights bill is as emphatically sectional as was the infamous Fugitive Slave law. Though the word "South is not named in the bond" or bill, it operates wholly upon this section. The North is not affected by this measure. The negroes are so few there, they have not the slightest power, and, therefore, not the slightest recognition. They are not permitted to obtrude themselves anywhere among the whites, and could not get redress in the courts for any invasion of their rights under this so-called Civil Rights bill. It is true the law makes no distinction on account of color in Massachusetts or Pennsylvania, but there is not color enough there to base a distinction upon. A half-dozen neatly clad quadroon or ectoroon children in a school of 400 whites do not establish the principle of equality which is sought to be established in the South by forcing the negroes into contact with those of as good white blood as circulates in the veins of the best of Boston's society. It is truly a humane missionary work to educate these as circulates in the veins of the best of Boston's society. It is truly a humane missionary work to educate these Southern negroes, and liberal on the part of the tax-paying whites to do it. But they are willing to do it for alone and permitted to do it; but they will not do it under the compulsory association which is incorporated to the compulsory association which is incorporated.

I have already written as much as I could ask THE TRIBUNE to publish.

With my best wishes for your health and prosperity,
I am yours truly,

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

Knorelle, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EMBARRASSMENTS OF CUBA

THE MILITARY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION. MEASURES OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL TO CAUSE A DECLINE IN THE GOLD PREMIUM-OPERATION OF THE TAX ON SLAVES-STATE OF THE INSURGENT

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. HAVANA, Aug. 29 .- The most notable incident during the past week has been the panic in the gold market. Speculators in gold have been busily employed for some days past in circulating reports calculated to keep it at a high premium. Startling rumors were current of the resignation of the Zabala-Sagasta Ministry in Spain, the formation of a Cabinet of conciliation, the elevation of Castelar to the Presidency in place of the Duke de la Torre. It was also declared that the provisions of the Captain-General's decree of the 6th of August, for the destruction or cancellation of all the bank notes collected on account of the tax of ten per cent on neomes would not be carried out, and the amount collected would, instead of being used for diminishing the Treasury debt, be again put into circulation, Nevertheless, the recent measures of the Captain-General have tended to inspire confidence, and as a natural consequence, the premium of gold, which two weeks ago was between 140 and 150, has steadily declined, until two days ago, amid considerable excitement in the "ring" of exchange brokers and gold speculators, it reached the low figure of 60 per cent, although the market closed the same day at 90 per cent, and this figure has since been maintained The hand of the Captain-General can be clearly

seen in this late movement; he has set to himsel?

the task of lowering gold and restoring confidence. The money received from customs has been deposited at the Spanish Bank; he has issued a decree to allow all tax-payers, upon the payment of the amounts of their tincome tax, themselves to cancel the bank notes in which they make payment by writing on them the word "inutilizado" (rendered useless) and subscribing their names; he has begun the collection of this tax from owners of landed estates, and will rapidly follow it up throughout the other classes of society, so that the two terms of six months of this year may be collected within the current The cancellation of the bank notes collected to the 22d of August as 10 per cent tax on net income of landed property, as specified by the decree of the 10th of July, and amounting, with the deduction of three per cent for cost of collection, to some \$71,500 in round numbers, was duly and publicly effected last Monday, the 24th, at the Town Hall, and bank notes to that amount, after being counted, compared, checked, &c., were punched through and through, and thus made useless. Next Monday, another large amount is to be canceled in the same manner. The decree of the 26th of August, permitting tax-payers themselves to cancel the notes, was issued in answer to the rumors mentioned above, and the representations of the tax-payers hemselves, who thereby wish to make sure that the notes are really canceled, and will not be reissued. To these measures, and the loyal patriotism of the Spaniards, is attributed the return of confidence in the Government, as shown by the recent fall in gold; although some persons say that the present situation cannot last, and look for a rapid rise after the 1st of September, when the total amount of customs duties are to be exacted in gold.

Of course at this time, the meddlesome, not to call it by other names, Casino Español must have its say, and on last Thursday, the 27th, a committee from that institution, composed of the acting President and four members of its Board of Direction. called upon the Captain-General with the double purpose of condoling with him on the death of his brother, the Marquis Del Duero, in the name of the congratulating him on the wise and judicious measures he has taken regarding the collection of the tax decreed on the 10th of July. The Captain-General replied in a very flattering strain. Concha has probably begun to understand the immense power and influence the Casino wields in the political affairs of this Island.

It having come the knowledge of the Captain-General that many owners of slaves still refuse to pay the war tax on the slaves they possess, he has deemed it advisable to reproduce the circular of that date, stating moreover that it is not just that the President of the Junta of Planters (Zulueta), who for over a year had advanced the amounts which other slave owners ought to have paid, should be any longer deprived of their return, and ordering that the Governors of the different districts shall at once collect the amounts due on that occount, and, if need be, proceed judicially against the dilatory slave-owners and enforce collection. The circular is dated Aug. 25, and is accompanied by a communication and statement from the President of the Junta de Hacendados (Zulueta), in which he refers to the substitution of the tax of \$2 on all slaves, instead of the exaction of \$1 out of every \$100 for the use of tha Government, and the consequent engagement as laborers of the coolies held in Government depots. He refers also to the advances made by himself for payment of transportation and wages, even reaching \$112,000 at one time, and the delays in payment which still kept the Government in debt to him. The statistical statement he annexes to his communication, based on the census of January, 1871, of the slaves in the Island, shows that there are 216.181 slaves comprised in the different jurisdictions of the Island, calling for a tax of \$432,362. Of this amount about \$222,733, but little over one-half, has been collected, leaving still \$209,629 uncollected. He has expended \$269,704, and consequently the Government

owes him \$46,971. Great indignation has been expressed in political circles here at the idea of the cession of Puerto Rico to Germany, and a telegram has been received from Madrid denying the correctness of that rumor. Spain is not willing to yield to any foreign power a single rod of her territory in the West Indies, and the Spaniards here, with their usual bravado, declare they will die first. Other telegrams have been received from Madrid, announcing that the recruitnent of troops for the army in Cuba is rapidly going on, and that the Government understands the pressing need of resuforcements to carry on the Winter campaign, and is determined to send troops to Cuba at any cost, and will not be deterred by whatever may bappen in Spain, for it is determined to hold on to Cuba, and will make any sacrifice to retain the Island in its possession. Spain provides the ment and Cuba the money for the expenses of the war, and the Spaniards predict for the hundredth time that, when the expected reënforcements of 12,000 men arrive, the rebellion will speedily be crushed. Meanwhile the reports fromthe interior are not very encouraging. Operations are almost everywhere suspended, and great sickness prevails among the troops. The latest official report oneerning the conduct of affairs is of the 27th. Forces of the Third Brigade, after attacking a body of some 350 men in Buey Abajo, in the jurisdiction of Holguin, killing 12, and wounding many others, had put the remainder to flight.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 .- Ensign William C. Babcock is ordered to the Asiatic Station ; Medical Inspector William T. Hood is ordered as a member of the Medical Examining Board at Washington; Surgeon William Van Royper is ordered to the Naval Hospital at New-York; Medicat Director Philip Lansdale is de-tached from the Naval Academy and ordered to duty in the European Station; Surgeon B. F. Gibbs is detached from the Norfolk Navy-Yard and ordered to the Riche mond and as fleet surgeon of the South Pacific Station; Surgeon James R. Tryon is detached from the Naval Hospital, New-York, and ordered to the Naval Brush, who awaits orders.